

self—by impeachment! Wonderful modesty! What charming modesty! Now, sir, it had been settled long before our constitutions were adopted, that impeachments were limited, to official offences. But to leave nothing on this like a leprosy—it is the pestilence that walks in point of inference, and to make assurance doubly sure, the framers of our constitution were careful to define the class of offences, and to limit it expressly to "misdemeanors in office." Not that any State or the United States had ever extended it beyond this, but reflecting upon what had been done in other governments, in periods of civil dissension, they, from abundant caution, made the boundary plain and explicit. They, to be sure, never anticipated or even dreamed of a strife like this; and the limitation might be deemed quite uncharitable and even suspicious. But the framers of that constitution, and the adopters of it too, knew full well that power seldom retrograde—that its progress is onward; and with a scrupulous regard for that liberty for which their fathers fought and bled, they introduced every imaginable check, and guarded every possible avenue of encroachment. (Here Mr. H. cited the cases of impeachment in the government of the United States and Massachusetts, and proceeded.)—

Extend, sir, your list of impeachable offences and what becomes of your trial by jury? That palladium of liberty—that panoply of innocence, is wrested from you, and the accused of any crime, great or small, is taken from the vice, and upon a charge of this House, is dragged before that Senate, to encounter a mock trial, when he will have been previously convicted, and perhaps long before he heard of the accusation. At home he is entitled to "the judgment of his peers"—his neighbors who know him best.

Here he is among strangers—arraigned before their ephemeral Lordships, for an offence which two years ago was perfect innocence—for an intent to pass a dollar note, when each of the Court may lawfully pass a five dollar note of the same bank. At home a decided majority of the grand jury must indict, and a unanimous voice of the traverse jury must convict.—Here a majority of a quorum of this House impeaches, and two thirds of a quorum of the other convicts. Now a quorum of the twenty-five is thirteen and two thirds of that is nine.

Wise Senators then may convict and you have only to transfer all supposed offenders, who hold any office, (and almost every decent man and many more, hold offices) to Augusta and you witness scene of oppression and depravity better imagined than described.

This is not all. Your bill provides a system of Espionage most demoralizing, and disgraceful even in a despotism. Reward the violator of your law for exposing his conductor? A host of informers, steeped in the same guilt, is one to be employed to work up impeachments and to be paid by the very offices which they wrest from the accused. You would remove the Chief Justice and step into his shoes, pass him a dollar note in good faith, betray the confidence, impeach and remove him and get appointed in his place. And, if you can prescribe removal from office for this petty offence, you can go farther and the next step may be perpetual disqualification. If you can do the one, you can the other.

But no discussion or description can make this more absurd or ridiculous than it makes itself. Take a case and carry it through the process of impeachment, under this law, and if it does not make the projectors blush, they must think, have a wonderful stock of modest assurance. A justice of the peace, say in the county of Washington, is impeached for intending to pass a paper dollar. Managers are appointed on the part of the House—five lawyers, the most grave and learned in the House proceed to the Senate, and at their bar deliver in the articles of impeachment—the charge of the paper dollar is read aloud, and the learned Managers demand that the criminal should be arrested to answer the impeachment before this high court. They must then send their door keeper with a warrant to arrest the culprit, (for I believe they have no "Sergeant" at Arms,) and whether the door keeper is a very sprightly man or not I don't know; but if we should send Barker (the Messenger of the House) after him, he would get him no doubt.) He proceeds to Eastport; the man is fifty miles from home in a logging swamp. The officer follows him, finds him in the cabin, arrests and drags him through the snow drifts 300 miles to Augusta—gives no chance to go home to get a light coloured shirt—he is delivered over to the Senate, all besmeared with turpentine, smoked like bacon, and his beard as long as your finger. A stranger is invited to witness the trial; as there are five managers, the defendant must have five lawyers too—they take an assignment of his logs and team for the fees, with his note for the balance. Each of the court is sworn faithfully and impartially to try the charges and the House of Lords is organized at "a high court of impeachment." The defendant is called, arraigned and pleads not guilty, the managers begin—the stranger inquires what is the crime, Murder? O no, worse than that—Treason I suppose? O no, ten thousand times worse. Pray what then? O that one dollar bill!—that one dollar bill? Ay, I recollect, you have prohibited them, and I suppose he has passed one. No, he has not passed it. He may have received it then? Not that we know of. Pray sir, what has he done?—He intended to pass it. Ah! did he acknowledge it? No he did not; we knew by his looks—he didn't say anything, but like the boy's crow, he kept a devil of a thinking; he nodded, and twitched his wig, and we know what he meant.

"What a farce!" your visitor would exclaim, "is this indeed a show got up to ridicule a real impeachment, or what is it?"

This, sir, is only one step—the next is to add to removal, perpetual disqualification—everlasting disgrace, and the deed is done. This forever corrodes like a cancer, and pollutes the subject. He spoke of the unexampled happiness and prosperity of this people—the compact between the several States, the duty of each to support their mutual rights and interests; the nature of the federal Government, that regarded the interests of all; and the importance of watching over the union, and impressing every sentiment tending to disturb it. He would not impair the right of petition, but would go with Mr. Buchanan in rejecting the prayer of the present petitioners.

Mr. Morris made a few remarks in reply to Mr. G., and Mr. Kent made a short speech.—

Mr. Calhoun has the floor to-morrow.

House. The New York Relief Bill passed,

after calling the previous question, by a vote of

114 to 94. Judge Sutherland made an able speech in reply to Mr. D. J. Pearce. As the principle of the Bill has changed, I have nothing now to say against it.

KENNEBEC—Allen, Brown, Coombs.

OXFORD—Coburn, Dillingham, Gerry, Leo, Stanley Taylor, Thayer, Tobin.

SOMERSET—Bradbury, Boothby, Phillips, Cole.

PENOBSCOT—Adams, Ames, Burr, Carpenter, Eddy, Hamlin, Hasty, Labarre, Reynolds, Shaw, Smith, Whitmore.

WALDO—Aines, Barrows, Boardman, Chase, Cunningham, Gordon, Ide, Leaman, Mansur, Marden, Meservey, Milliken, Weymouth—93.

NAYS.

YORK—Brackett, Chadbourne, Cook, Cousins, Emery, Holmes, Leighton, J. Lord, Bicknell.

CUMBERLAND—Buxton, A. Cram, Curtis, Lyman, Richardson, Soule, Walton, Woodward.

LINCOLN—Garelon, Hall, Howard, Hubbard, Lindley, McDowell, O'Brien, Palmer, Porington, Reed, Rowell, Sanford, Sewall, Sprout, Pebbles, Thwing.

HANCOCK—Noyes.

WASHINGTON—Baker, Hobbs, Lippincott, Whitney.

KENNEBEC—Barton, Chadwick, Cushing, Davis, Freeman, Goodridge, Herrick, Holmes, Heath, Maine, Paine, Potter, Sampson, Scammon, Spratt, Tabor, Woodman.

OXFORD—Bradford, Eunes, Goodwin Miller.

SOMERSET—Connor, Eastman, Field, Gage, Hinds, McDaniels, Smith, Soule, Steward, Webb, Wilson.

PENOBSCOT—Allen, Doane—73.

[Mr. Batchelder of Litchfield, asked the

House, to excuse him recording his vote on the

question. He said he was decidedly in favor of the principles of the bill, and if it passed into a law, he should observe it, and do every thing

he could to carry it into effect. Believing it, as he did, to be a great and good measure, one that would eventually tend to improve the currency of the country, and not willing in any manner to be the means of retarding the progress of such a grand and noble project, he did not wish to record his vote against it. But he said, representing a town as he did, that is opposed to the present administration, and particularly the bill, arising probably from their not having taken into consideration the importance of establishing a sound and stable currency, he did not feel at liberty to vote in favor of the bill and said it was out of courtesy to his constituents that he now claimed the indulgence of the House, and he hoped it would not be denied him.—The House accordingly excused him from voting.]

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Senate. In this honorable body legislation is reduced to a game of skill. As Mr. Clay is

the most skilful at the game, he frequently has

the address to persuade them to follow his lead.

If they demur, he revokes. He played a deep game yesterday by his "compromise" amendment, and won a great and important

point, viz: a vote of 26 to 20, in favor of receiving the Abolition petitions. I need not say

it expressed the general sentiment of the country, in preserving inviolate the sacred right of petition—it is too obvious to be mistaken. But

he had gained only one point, and the most important one remained to be won, viz: the vote of the Senate to adopt his "reasons" for rejecting the prayer of the petition. He doubtless consulted his friends, after the vote of yesterday, on the propriety of urging his "reasoning" amendment, and the probability of its success.

This morning, I think, he was convinced it could not easily be carried. It is one thing to

persuade the Senate to pass a vote, but an entirely different one to make them concur in their reasons for doing it. Mr. Clay saw this—de-

lay was desirable to mature his plans; and his faithful Achates, Mr. Ewing, was egged on to call up the Ohio and Michigan Boundary question. This the Senate refused, insisting on setting

the Abolition question by a vote of 24 to 20.

Abolition then being the order of the day,

Mr. Leigh offered an amendment to Mr. Clay's striking out all but the first word, "or," and insisting that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject, &c. Mr. C. proposed to withdraw his amendment provided Mr. L. would his; but he would not consent. Mr.

Leigh implored him to withdraw; but he would not yield to the request, persuasion or prayers of any one. Mean time, Mr. Clay had made a speech, showing that Congress had the power to legislate on the subject, and Mr. L. made another the other way.—Finally it was agreed to postpone the subject to let Mr. L. prepare himself to speak, as he said he had not had time to reflect on the subject. So

it was laid on the table; and the Ohio boundary question taken up, which occupied the rest of the day, and will probably be decided agreeably to the concurrent reports of both Houses.

On the subject of Mr. Clay's "reasons," if they had been adopted, they would have furnished cogent reasons against the election of Mr. Van Buren, in the opinion of his opponents.

As to any political measure Mr. Clay may propose, the motto of the democracy of the country should be, "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes—the Kentucky horse is full of blight."

REIS EFFENDI.

Legislature of Maine.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Bill further to regulate banks by prohibiting the emission and circulation of small bills was taken up. Mr. Hobbs concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill. He then moved to amend by making its provisions to affect only the banks hereafter to be incorporated or whose capital stock shall hereafter be increased, but it was rejected. He moved to amend by excluding from its operation \$1 notes of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia banks—also rejected.

Mr. Hubbard closed the debate by a cogent and convincing argument. If the Southern opposition are able to overturn the arguments of this day, they will be able to defend themselves against any force the Abolitionists can rally.

Mr. Grundy has the floor to-morrow.

House. This being Petition day, and all the questions of order having been settled, the business went quietly on without any angry debate.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Senate. I misunderstood Mr. Cuthbert yes-

terday—he was for rejecting the Petition, not the prayer.

Before Mr. Grundy took the floor to day, Mr. Humphrey moved some amendments, the effect of which were to cause the law to go into operation upon the people as to ones after the passage of the act—as to two after January next—as to all under fives after June, 1837—and they were rejected.

Mr. Hamlin then spoke in favor of the pas-

sage of the bill.

Mr. Foster of Pembroke briefly replied to some remarks of Mr. Hobbs.

Mr. Holmes called for the reading of the bill, and it was accordingly read.

The bill then passed to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS.

YORK—Chase, Cogswell, Dam, Lane, T. Lord, McIntire, Mifflin, Perkins, Small.

CUMBERLAND—Buzzell, Chadbourne, Has-

well, Humphrey, Hunt, Jordan, Knight, Max-

well, Smith, Stone, Stuart, Sturdivant, Wait,

Warren, Waterhouse, White, Woodbury.

LINCOLN—Bacford, Cilly, Fossett, Leish-

man, Merry, Rollins, Watts.

HANCOCK—Bunker, Field, Foster, Holt,

Lake, Means, Morgan, Salter, Smith, Ward-

well.

WASHINGTON—Brown, Cumstock, Foster,

Packard, Small.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington—Brackett, Chadbourne, Cook,

Cousins, Emery, Holmes, Leighton, J. Lord, Bick-

nell.

CUMBERLAND—Buxton, A. Cram, Curtis,

Lyman, Richardson, Soule, Walton, Wood-

ward.

LINCOLN—Garelon, Hall, Howard, Hub-

bard, Lindley, McDowell, O'Brien, Palmer,

Porington, Reed, Rowell, Sanford, Sewall,

Sprout, Pebbles, Thwing.

HANCOCK—Noyes.

WASHINGTON—Baker, Hobbs, Lippincott,

Whitney.

KENNEBEC—Barton, Chadwick, Cushing,

Davis, Freeman, Goodridge, Herrick, Holmes,

Heath, Maine, Paine, Potter, Sampson, Scam-

mon, Spratt, Tabor, Woodman.

OXFORD—Bradford, Eunes, Goodwin Mill-

er.

SOMERSET—Connor, Eastman, Field, Gage,

Hinds, McDaniels, Smith, Soule, Steward,

Webb, Wilson.

PENOBSCOT—Allen, Doane—73.

[Mr. Batchelder of Litchfield, asked the

House, to excuse him recording his vote on the

question. He said he was decidedly in favor of

the principles of the bill, and if it passed into a law, he should observe it, and do every thing

he could to carry it into effect. Believing it, as he did, to be a great and good measure, one that would eventually tend to improve the currency of the country, and not willing in any manner to be the means of retarding the progress of such a grand and noble project, he did not wish to record his vote against it. But he said, representing a town as he did, that is opposed to the present administration, and particularly the bill, arising probably from their not having taken into consideration the importance of establishing a sound and stable currency, he did not feel at liberty to vote in favor of the bill and said it was out of courtesy to his constituents that he now claimed the indulgence of the House, and he hoped it would not be denied him.—The House accordingly excused him from voting.]

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON—Baker, Hobbs, Lippincott,

Whitney.

KENNEBEC—Allen, Brown, Coombs.

OXFORD—Coburn, Dillingham, Gerry, Leo,

Lovely, McMellan, Merritt, Paris, Sargent,

Stanley Taylor, Thayer, Tobin.

SOMERSET—Bradbury, Boothby, Phillips,

Col.

PENOBSCOT—Adams, Ames, Burr, Carpen-

ONE-SOLE DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 22, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

When is the Legislature going to rise? is the daily enquiry of the people, addressed to us because, being an editor, we are bound as a matter of course to know all these things. Failing to obtain perfect satisfaction on this point the next enquiry is, what are they doing there all this time. To this we briefly reply they are making corporations. Not that we intend to be understood as saying that the Legislators do nothing else, but frame these soulless bodies and animate them with a portion of that power which belongs to the people alone, but that this appears to be their principal business—that they do more of this than anything else. Some of them may be harmless things enough, but others have power sufficient to make them dangerous, and the people retain too little power over them for their own safety. The Bank charters still slumber on the table of the President of the Senate, and we hope their sleep may be eternal. There was a time when they might have passed, but the attention of the people has been called to the subject, and we hope the momentary weakness has gone by.

Resolutions on the subject of slavery, opposed to the sentiments of the abolitionists, have been passed by the Legislature of this State. The vote on the passage of these resolutions was a large, though not an unanimous one, showing that it was not made a party question. It is worth while to notice who were the few who opposed the resolutions, because when we transfer our attention from our own Legislature to the halls of Congress and examine who it is, that labor most strenuously there to keep up the excitement on this same subject, we find them in their madnes, if it may be called such. It is not the federal or whig party as such, but it is the ultra of that party who would keep up the excitement, even to the point of disunion. The opposition in our Senate came from the Senators from Kennebec, and in the House out of eleven who voted against the resolutions six were from the County which alone elected Federal Senators last fall. We commend this fact to the memory of Mr. Calhoun and his associates, who have disgraced the Van Buren men of the north as abolitionists.

One of the Bank members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania has proposed to that body the passage of a law prohibiting the circulation in that State of the Bills of any State that shall pass acts to prevent or restrain the circulation of the Bills of the U. S. Bank. The Bank presses are mighty pleased at this project. We are satisfied with it and hope that it may be done. It will in our opinion have one good effect, in limiting the circulation and of course the influence of Bank paper, and the Bank will be the greatest sufferers. But why are the federal papers so sensitive on the subject? Were they transferred from the old to the new Bank as a part of the Stock? Is their allegiance thus transferable at the pleasure of President Bullock? It would seem that some of the party did not so understand the contract—Mr. Holden their leader & champion in our Legislature said that bad as the old Bank had been represented to be, the new one was two fold more the child of hell than the other, and expressed in strong terms his willingness to throw any bill that might be introduced to prohibit the circulation of the Bills of the new Bank or the establishment of its agents in this State. We hope that every democratic State in the Union will pass acts prohibiting the circulation of these bills, and we shall have nothing to fear from the retaliatory measures of Pennsylvania.

Edward Kent, the Federal Candidate for Governor, has been elected Mayor of the City of Bangor by a large majority.

The federalists are beginning to have great reactions in their favor as they say. Federal elections and even high constables have been chosen in several towns, where last year the democratic party prevailed. These are glorious triumphs. The cheers and exclamations are worthy of the party who utter them. Drowning men catch at straws, and desperate must be the condition of a party who are compelled to shout at such events to cheer the spirits of their followers.

The Lady's Book has been received containing an elegant coloured engraving of the Philadelphia fashions, with the usual quantity of interesting matter.

The March number of the Museum is as usual valuable and interesting.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Senate. The Bill for appropriations to extend the Cumberland Road through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois being under consideration, Mr. Clay spoke at some length. He argued that Congress had the constitutional right to make internal improvements, as it could not have been derived from any compact with those States through which the road was to pass; that the 1-2 per cent on the sales of public lands (at \$1.25 per acre) in the three above mentioned States, would amount only to about \$700,000, which it had been pretended was the fund for making the road; whereas five or six millions had already been expended; that as he had entered into some bargain, intrigue and management with its honorable friends who asked for the appropriation, he was disposed to be liberal with them, and would allow \$250,000 for Indiana. He said he did not know where the Hon. Senator (Mr. Tipton) got his enormous calculation of seven millions from the 2-12 per cent fund from land sales, but thought he must have got it from the moon or the gentleman who had recently made such wonderful discoveries there.

Mr. Tipton informed him that he got it from neither, but from the Hon. Senator from Kentucky himself—from one of his speeches (as I understand) delivered some time since on the Cumberland Road Bill, when the Senators went into a 2-12 per cent calculation on the sales of public lands, for the purpose of showing how small a percentage would produce an enormous sum. The laugh was transferred from Mr. Clay, who blushed like a lobster at the unexpected information!

Col. Benton urged the whole amount reported, to be appropriated, and called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Porter went against all appropriations, unless they were shared by all the States.

Mr. Clay gave a history of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Hendricks said Indiana was not chargeable with the last appropriation for repairs of the road. Mr. Ewing explained the 2-12 per cent, stating that the amount from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, applied to the construction of the road leading to those States; and that the fund agreeable to compact with them, had not been expended. He solved this enigma very clearly, threw all the mystery and sophistry Mr. Clay had round it. I begin to like Ewing in proportion as he finds it his interest to act in opposition to Mr. Clay—for in this proportion it appears to me, he approaches the principles of honesty and good sense. The appropriation Bill passed. Mr. Ewing then gave notice he should call up on Monday the Bill for making distribution of the sales of the Public Lands, &c.

Abolition next coming in order, Mr. Leigh withdrew his amendment, as Mr. King of Ala. had been so polite to him! Much virtue in

reader of Prussian history, but is necessary to be related here, as an introduction to that which follows. About three years ago the present head of the honest miller's family—his name is Frank—who had in due course of time succeeded to the hereditary possession of his little estate, finding himself, after a long struggle with losses occasioned by the war, which brought ruin into many a house besides his own involved in pecuniary difficulties that had become insurmountable, wrote to the King of Prussia, reminding him of the refusal experienced Frederick the Great, at the hand of his ancestor, and stating that if his majesty now entertained a similar desire to obtain possession of the property, it would be very agreeable to him in his present embarrassed circumstances to sell the mill. The King wrote immediately to him, with his own hand, the following re-

ply: "My dear neighbor, I cannot allow you to sell the mill; it must remain in your possession as long as one member of your family exists; for it belongs to the history of Prussia. I lament now even to hear that you are in circumstances of embarrassment and I therefore send 6,000—about £1000, sterling—to arrange your affairs, in the hope that this sum will be sufficient for that purpose."

"Consider me always your affectionate neighbor,
FREDERICK WILLIAM."

We have recently expressed our views at length on the subject of the State embarking in partnership with companies for Banking or other purposes. We regard the policy as destructive of the best interests of the State. It is an alarming departure from the true object of Government is formed for the protection of certain great natural rights, leaving the utmost freedom to individual industry, conscience, speech, and the press. When confined to those leading interests, its action is equal, and Government is a source of unmixed felicity; but when this legitimate sphere is abandoned, and individual industry and happiness are sought to be regulated by special legislation, Government is removed from its republican basis, and rapidly degenerates into an unmitigated despotism. Such are the melancholy teachings of history, and, may heaven grant, that our own State and Republic may not add another mournful page to the chronicle of human guilt. There always been, and, until more correct views of the nature of Government shall be generally disseminated, there ever will be, two parties, by whatever name they may be called, distinctly discriminated by their peculiar opinions on this subject. There will be those who regard society as nothing but a partnership for the pursuit of wealth, making this the leading object, and regarding it as the only true exponent of the power and happiness of the community, and Government as but a directory, endowed with powers to uphold and exhaust the resources of the community for that purpose. They will uniformly labor for the concentration of wealth in few hands, for it is its aggregate and not its distribution, its facility of being wielded, not its employment by the sagacity and skill of individual industry—that in the view of this class of politicians constitutes the main object of the social compact. This policy we see in operation in England, and its commencement in several States in our Union. Its disastrous effects are seen in the grinding despotism in England that has broken down the energies, corrupted the virtues, and brutalized the intellect of the poorer classes—whose legislation has first impoverished and then enslaved.

The other class of political opinions presents a more just and simple view of Government.—The great interest in which all participate alike, in this view, the proper sphere of Government. Life, property, freedom of the person, of conscience, of speech, of the press, and of industry, are to be protected, not interfered with, or regulated by the State. Government is to be left rather in the character of a guardian, than a task-master or regulator. Its blessings are to descend like the dews from heaven, upon the rich and the poor, the high and low, invigorating industry by its protection, elevating the taste, enlightening the intellect, and promoting the general welfare by the means it secures to each to seek his own happiness under the broad shield of the equity and power of the whole community. So far from regarding the increase of general wealth as the chief object of legislation, democracy views it as entirely subordinate—to be left to individual industry—which when free will find the appropriate means of its ready acquisition, and asks of Government to secure it in the possession and enjoyment of the fruits of its honest labors. So far from desiring the concentration of wealth, democracy is jealous of its augmentation in few hands, and labors for its general distribution, not through the agency of laws, but leaving the current to find its channel and subside to its proper level—by the operation of causes above the reach of legislation. Free industry will scatter its rich blessings, not accumulate them in a mass.

We shall pursue this subject, hereafter, and take occasion now only to say that we are opposed to engaging the State in Banking or other corporations—as utterly opposed to opinions always entertained by the democracy of this State and country, and as calculated to work an entire change in the character and bearing of our republican institutions.

KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE MILLER.

There was near Potsdam, in the reign of Frederick the Great, a mill which interfered with the view from the windows of Sans Souci. Annoyed by this eye-sore to his favorite residence, the King sent to inquire the price for which the mill would be sold by the owner.—"For no price," was the reply of the sturdy Prussian; and in a moment of anger Frederick gave orders that the mill should be pulled down. "He may do this," said the miller, quietly folding his arms, "but there are laws in Prussia!" and forthwith he commenced proceedings against the monarch the result of which was, that the court sentenced Frederick to rebuild the mill, and to pay besides a large sum of money as compensation for the injury which he had done. The King was mortified but had the magnanimity to say, addressing himself to his courtiers, "I am glad to find that just and upright judgment exists in my kingdom."

We give the following quotation from the *Intelligencer* of 1812, to show how entirely it has now reversed all the principles of the Republican school which once gave character and weight with the people of this country. The National *Intelligencer* is quite in triumph at the late act of the minority Legislature of Pennsylvania, which overshadows the Government of the State by a Bank Government controlling 35 millions of dollars, and which associates its influence with all the common schools in the State, and with all its internal improvements, thus sapping free government in its primary institutions by a monied influence, which, like the whirlpool of Norway, draws every thing into the gulf of the monopoly. What the *Intelligencer*, when under Republican councils, thought of the various attempts of the Bank in 1812 to secure a State charter, will be seen in the following article:

Free Press & Advocate.

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Cheshire, and not unlikely they may be even there. In the House of Representatives there will be a larger democratic majority than ever before say four to one.—*N. H. Patriot.*

The Assembly of Pennsylvania have passed concurrent resolutions, 64 to 29, instructing their Senators in Congress to resist any attempt which may expire from the journals of the Senate the resolutions of the 28th March, 1834, declaring that the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself the authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, 13th inst. by James Bowker, Esq. Mr. Albert Fance of Portland, to Miss McHale Mayhew of In Norway, by Rev. Henry Latham, Mr. Amos Noyes to Miss Lydia Hobbs, both of Norway.

Collector's Notice. Hiram.

It is hereby notified to the proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Birnam, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Birnam for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of Proprietors.	No. of Acres.	No. of Division or Lots.	Deficiency of Hiram.
James Osgood,	unk.	unk.	\$20 558 7,23
Simon Pease,	"	"	5,40

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder in the Store of Barker & Hamlin, in said Birnam, at twelve o'clock noon, on the thirtieth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

Dated at said Birnam the 14th day of March, A.D. 1836.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Collector.

CHEAP CASH STORE.**JOHN J. PERRY.***Oxford, (Craigie's Mills)*

HAVING some months since taken the Store and purchased the entire stock of the late firm of A. G. Poole & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock of Goods, he has now a rich and valuable assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH & WEST INDIA GOODS; HOLLOW AND HARD WARE, AND CROCKERY; together with a complete assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize, all of which he now offers for sale as CHEAP for Cash as can be purchased elsewhere in the country.

J. J. P. would most respectfully invite his friends and purchasers generally, to call and examine for themselves, and he will guarantee that so far as the quality or the price of Goods are concerned, there shall be NO MISTAKE.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of LUMBER and PRODUCE, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

February 10th, 1836. 6w23

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH to be steeled. Terms very favorable.
W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1836. 3w29

MONEY!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose Accts. are of six months standing, will much oblige by settling the same immediately.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable **Smutt Machines**.

at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

Sandwich, October, 1835. 18,70

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE Spring Term of the NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of April, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. Instruction will be given in all the English branches, including NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ANATOMY, RHETORIC, GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, SURVEYING, &c. Particular attention will be given to the Elementary studies, no exertions spared, to render them plain and interesting.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

Terms, from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Norway, March 8, 1836. 3f 31

DR. GRIFFITH'S

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster, OR the Rheumatism, Pains, Inflammation and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, by MRS. H. W. GOODNOW, four YOUNG LADIES as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & TAPE-MAKING business.

Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

PILLS.

BEAN'S Thayer's, and Lee's PILLS, just received (fresh) and for sale by S. CROCKETT & Co.

Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by MR. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Adeline, has left my bed and board without justifiable cause and refuses to live with me, and has taken away with her my two children.—This is to forbid all persons from harboring her and them at my expense, as I shall not pay for her or their support at any other place than their home with me, nor discharge any debts or my contract.

THOMAS AUSTIN.

The Warren Bridge, which connects Boston and Charlestown, and which has been a matter of so much controversy for a long time past, was thrown open as a free bridge on the 2d inst. The event was celebrated by a discharge of a hundred guns, and other demonstrations of joy. The editor of the Boston Commercial Gazette says:

"Taking advantage of the freedom of Warren Bridge, we, among hundreds of others, visited the Navy Yard in Charlestown yesterday, where we found a multitude of ship carpenters, as many in fact as could any work to advantage, knocking on rigid style with the old Independence, *et devant* 74 gun ship, but which is now undergoing the process of being cut down to a raze, to mount when completed, 62 heavy guns —30 on her main and 32 on her upper deck. This will make a beautiful and most efficient class of vessels, much more so indeed in proportion to the number of guns, than they were before, insomuch as the carriages or short guns only, of the upper deck, have by this alteration been dispensed with: and we shall like to see the same process applied forthwith to a number of the other original seventy fours, particularly to the Columbus, a very large and clumsy vessel in her present shape, which is now lying idle at the Navy Yard."

"The Independence will probably be ready to be taken out of dock, in the course of two or three months, when we hope the Columbus may be hauled in for the same purpose, she being precisely good for nothing, and only a hulk of expense, as she lies."

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been previously attached on the writ) and will be sold at the Inn of William Walker in Peru, on Saturday the second day of April next, at one of the clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest in equity which **SETH BRACKETT** has of redeeming the Farm and Buildings which he last occupied in said Peru.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Feb. 18th, 1836. 3w30

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been previously attached on the writ) and will be sold at the Store of N-th'l Damrell in Weld, on Friday the first day of April next, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest in equity which **JOSEPH TILTON** has in the farm and buildings of **Ebenezer Harlow**, Jr., and having about thirty dollars due and unpaid.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Dixfield, Feb. 24th, 1836. 3w33

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the writ, and will be sold at the Store of Col. Samuel Morris in Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, on **Saturday the ninth day of April** next, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest which **JOSEPH TILTON** has in the farm and buildings of **Ebenezer Harlow**, Jr., and having about thirty dollars due and unpaid.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Weld, Feb. 10th, 1836. 3w30

HUTCHINS' NEW COMPOND RENOVATOR, OR CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots occasioned by Oil, Tar, Varnish, Paint, Grease, Grease and Paint; and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for blisters, eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the most safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and preserving the colors without destroying the fibres or marring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3w39

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

COPY, ATTEST—*Joseph G. Cole, Register.*

THE MAINE JUSTICE, THE AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK,—(wholesale and retail at the Portland price).

PARLEY'S WINTER EVENING TALES.

BLANKS FOR REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

NOTICE.

LEFT at the STAGE HOUSE, in Paris, a bundle of HAIR CAPS, which appear to have been sent by MARTIN BATES & Son, Boston, to the order of H. H. H. Maine. The owner may have them by paying freight, and for this advertisement.

Feb. 1836. 24

NEW ENGLAND PEOPLED SYRUP

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, 4th Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JACOB TEW KESDURY, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Levi Hubbard late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debt, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twenty three cents and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as by a prior sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

COPY, ATTEST—*Joseph G. Cole, Register.*

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SIMEON WALTON, one of the persons named Executrixes in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Levi Hubbard late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

COPY, ATTEST—*Joseph G. Cole, Register.*

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN FOSTER.

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are related to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NOAH HALL.

Buckfield, March 1, 1836. * 80.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Lewis Jewell, Executor of the last will in said County, deceased, it is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of twelve hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased as by a prior sale the residue would be greatly injured.

That the petitioner gave notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

COPY, ATTEST—*Joseph G. Cole, Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Erving Moore, Jr. late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, it is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased as by a prior sale the residue would be greatly injured.

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A